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Solid-State NMR/NQR and First-Principles Study of Two Niobium Halide Cluster Compounds

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Abstract

Two hexanuclear niobium halide cluster compounds with a $[\text{Nb}_6\text{X}_{12}]^{2+}$ ($\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}$) diamagnetic cluster core, have been studied by a combination of experimental solid-state NMR/NQR techniques and PAW/GIPAW calculations. For niobium sites the NMR parameters were determined by using variable B_0 field static broadband NMR measurements and additional NQR measurements. It was found that they possess large positive chemical shifts, contrary to majority of niobium compounds studied so far by solid-state NMR, but in accordance with chemical shifts of ^{95}Mo nuclei in structurally related compounds containing $[\text{Mo}_6\text{Br}_8]^{4+}$ cluster cores. Experimentally determined $\delta_{\text{iso}}(^{93}\text{Nb})$ values are in the range from 2400 to 3000 ppm. A detailed analysis of geometrical relations between computed electric field gradient (EFG) and chemical shift (CS) tensors with respect to structural features of cluster units was carried out. These tensors on niobium sites are almost axially symmetric with parallel orientation of the largest EFG and the smallest CS principal axes (V_{zz} and δ_{33}) coinciding with the molecular four-fold axis of the $[\text{Nb}_6\text{X}_{12}]^{2+}$ unit. Bridging halogen sites are characterized by large asymmetry of EFG and CS tensors, the largest EFG principal axis (V_{zz}) is perpendicular to the X-Nb bonds, while intermediate EFG principal axis (V_{yy}) and the largest CS principal axis (δ_{11}) are oriented in the radial direction with respect to the centre of the cluster unit. For more symmetrical bromide compound the PAW predictions for EFG parameters are in better correspondence with the NMR/NQR measurements than in the less symmetrical chlorine compound. Theoretically predicted NMR parameters of bridging halogen sites were checked by $^{79/81}\text{Br}$ NQR and ^{35}Cl solid-state NMR measurements.

1. Introduction

Routine NMR studies of elements possessing large nuclear quadrupolar moments prove to be difficult due to considerable spectral broadening, sometimes impossible to overcome by MAS techniques. If these nuclei are positioned at anisotropic crystallographic sites, large quadrupolar couplings introduce dominant second and higher order broadening of central lines in the solid-state NMR spectra [1]. More and more materials containing quadrupolar nuclei are studied using static NMR spectroscopy at high magnetic fields [2,3]. This development has been followed by the increasing number of first principle calculations for the determination of NMR and NQR parameters [4-7].

Significant part of niobium halide chemistry covers compounds containing edge-bridged hexanuclear clusters of niobium $[\text{Nb}_6\text{L}^{\text{i}}_{12}\text{L}^{\text{a}}_6]$ (L^{i} = inner ligand, e.g. Cl, Br; L^{a} = terminal ligand, e.g. H_2O , OH^- , Cl^- , Br^-). The existence of several oxidation states of $[\text{Nb}_6\text{L}^{\text{i}}_{12}]^{n+}$ cluster cores ($n = 2, 3, 4$) is the main characteristic of these compounds [8]. Recently, it was found that they behave as useful catalysts in various chemical reactions [9]. Nuclei of interest for NMR investigations of these compounds are ^{93}Nb , $^{35/37}\text{Cl}$, and $^{79/81}\text{Br}$. All of these nuclei are quadrupolar with high natural abundances [10].

Since the development of the Gauge-Including Projector Augmented Wave (GIPAW) method in 2001 [11], a rapid increase of its usage for calculation of solid-state NMR parameters emerged in literature [12, 13]. As electric field gradients (EFG) at positions of resonant nuclei are determined by the overall charge distribution of crystal structure, quadrupolar interaction parameters (C_Q and η_Q) can be obtained through any calculation method that determines the electronic ground state. Projector Augmented Wave (PAW) method can be used for such computation, even in the case of paramagnetic structures [14]. The GIPAW method provides estimation of magnetic shielding tensors (σ) and, in recent years J -coupling tensors [15]. In order to extract the maximum information from solid-state NMR/NQR experiments, it is worth to combine them with PAW/GIPAW calculations to obtain EFG and CS tensors for resonant nuclei, because this approach offers direct structural interpretation of experimental solid-state NMR data.

Here we present PAW/GIPAW computations and solid-state NMR/NQR measurements of two niobium halide cluster compounds: $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Br}_{12}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{HgBr}_4] \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**1**) [16] and $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Cl}_{12}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**2**) [17], both having units with $[\text{Nb}_6\text{X}_{12}]^{2+}$ diamagnetic cluster core (X = halogen atom). Theoretical part of the study is oriented towards the analysis of these parameters with respect to structural features of cluster unit. In experimental determination of solid-state NMR parameters for ^{93}Nb nuclei we simultaneously fit the spectra obtained at different magnetic field values using a unique set of parameters. In addition, we performed independent NQR measurements to have a more complete picture of EFG parameters of particular sites. To the best of our knowledge, this is a first time the solid-state NMR/NQR technique is combined with the PAW/GIPAW calculations to study these unusual cluster environments for niobium and halide atoms. Additionally, this work can be considered as a continuation of the research about ability of solid-state NMR spectroscopy, combined with PAW/GIPAW computations, in the characterisation of hexanuclear halide metal clusters formed by other metals [18].

2. Methods

2.1. Solid-state NMR measurements

[Nb₆Br₁₂(H₂O)₆][HgBr₄]·12H₂O (**1**) and [Nb₆Cl₁₂(OH)₂(H₂O)₄]·4H₂O (**2**) were prepared according to procedures described in the literature [16, 17]. Purity and crystallinity of the samples were checked by additional XRD measurements. Crystalline samples were powdered and tightly packed in the NMR cylindrical glass tubes (ϕ 4mm, length 10mm).

Static broadband ⁹³Nb NMR spectra were acquired in magnetic fields $B = 6.0034$ T and $B = 12.0142$ T (for **1**), and $B = 6.1952$ T, $B = 9.0977$ T, and $B = 12.0003$ T (for **2**). All acquisitions were performed by Tecmag Apollo spectrometer using static solenoid probe placed in the variable temperature insert of an Oxford Instruments wide-bore variable NMR magnet. For each set of measurements, the magnetic field was determined by measurement of ²³Na NMR line from 1M solution of NaCl in water as a reference. Resonant frequencies of KNbCl₆/MeCN and NaCl/D₂O, as references for ⁹³Nb and ³⁵Cl, respectively [10], were then calculated and all spectra are presented with respect to these references. The field stability was better than 0.1 ppm/hour resulting with an absolute confidence interval of the measured spectra of 5 ppm. Most of the spectra were taken at 200 K, but test measurements of central line at various temperatures between 20 K and 300 K didn't show any change in spectral shape or dramatic change in spectral width. Monotonous change of line width (10% between 80K and 300 K) could be readily explained by thermal expansion. Because of large quadrupolar interactions expected for all ⁹³Nb nuclei, VOCS technique was performed [19]. Hahn echo sequence ($\pi/2 - \tau - \pi$) was used with the duration of π pulse 9 μ s, which gives an excitation width of 67 kHz. VOCS was obtained by collecting a suitable number of Fourier-transformed Hahn echoes in frequency steps of 30 kHz. To observe the undistorted central transition ($-1/2 \leftrightarrow 1/2$) of **1**, the sweeps were done in spans from 62.09 to 63.21 MHz (from 125.00 to 126.02 MHz) at 6.0034 T (12.0142 T), respectively. For the central transition of **2**, the frequencies were swept from 62.44 to 68.98 MHz, from 93.35 to 95.99 MHz, and from 123.50 to 130.46 MHz, for magnetic fields of 6.1952, 9.0977 and 12.0003 T, respectively.

Static broadband ³⁵Cl NMR spectra were acquired at $T = 200$ K in magnetic field $B = 12.0135$ T by using the same spectrometer and probe. Solid echo sequence ($\pi/2 - \tau - \pi/2$) was used with duration of $\pi/2$ pulse 4 μ s, which gives the excitation width of 150 kHz. VOCS was collected in frequency steps of 50 kHz, in the span from 49.00 to 51.35 MHz.

2.2. Zero field NQR measurements

⁹³Nb NQR measurements of **1** and **2** were done using the same laboratory equipment. All measurements on ⁹³Nb nuclei contained 1 million acquisitions and were performed with the repetition time of 5 ms. The same acquisition parameters were used during measurements of ⁸¹Br and ⁷⁹Br nuclei of **1**. The frequency range was swept down to 8.8 MHz which was also the lowest experimentally reachable frequency of the current study.

2.3. Calculations and representation of the EFG and shielding parameters

Crystallographic data for both compounds **1** and **2** were taken from ICSD database [20] (collection codes: 50174 for **1** and 80207 for **2**) where both structures are deposited without hydrogen atoms. Specific details about hydrogen atom positioning will be discussed in the part “Structures and details of geometry optimization”. Atomic position optimized structures were calculated within DFT-pseudopotential plane wave method by using the CASTEP program [21]. The unit cell parameters were fixed and the cut-off energy of the plane-waves was set to 620 eV. Exchange/correlation energy was calculated within the non-local PBE functional approximation [22], with the density mixing scheme proposed by Pulay [23]. Density of the k -points in the reciprocal space was also kept equal for both compounds (0.05 \AA^{-1}), which generated $2 \times 2 \times 2$ grid for **1** and $3 \times 3 \times 3$ grid for **2** by using the Monkhorst-Pack generation scheme [24]. Ultrasoft pseudopotentials were generated using on-the-fly (OTF_USPP) generator included in the CASTEP program. Following orbitals were treated as valence: 2s and 2p for oxygen atoms, 3s and 3p for chlorine atoms, 4s and 4p for bromine atoms, 4s, 4p, 5s and 4d for niobium atoms and 5d and 6s for mercury atoms. Core electrons are treated in the scalar relativistic manner. Geometry convergence criteria were: $0.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ eV/atom for total energy, $0.5 \cdot 10^{-1}$ eV/Å for maximum ionic force, $0.1 \cdot 10^2$ Å for maximum ionic displacement and 0.1 GPa for maximum stress component. Atomic positions of optimized structures can be found in Table S1 of supplementary material. Magnetic shielding tensors (σ) and EFG tensors were calculated from optimized structures by using the NMR-CASTEP code [25, 26]. Pseudopotentials used in the NMR-CASTEP calculations were identical to those used in the optimization calculations, as well as density for k -point sampling (0.05 \AA^{-1}), because preliminary calculations with 0.1 \AA^{-1} k -point density showed no significant change in the calculated NMR parameters. Due to the large number of atoms in the unit cell of **1** and increased computational requirements for GIPAW calculation, the cut-off energy for plane-waves was set to 500 eV in calculation for **1**, while the value of 620 eV was retained in the GIPAW calculation for **2**. Convergence of the computed NMR parameters with respect to the cut-off energy has been checked.

Theoretically predictable magnetic shielding tensor (σ) and experimentally determinable chemical shift tensor (δ or CS) are two quantities related by following relation [27]:

$$\delta = \frac{\sigma_{ref} - \sigma^{sym}}{1 - \sigma_{ref}} \quad (1)$$

where σ^{sym} represent a symmetric part of total σ tensor and σ_{ref} is absolute isotropic shielding of the reference compound. The eigenvalues and eigenvectors (principal axes) of σ^{sym} tensor (σ_{11} , σ_{22} and σ_{33}) are quantities which are directly computed by the NMR-CASTEP (GIPAW) calculation. In this work, they are indexed according to the standard convention: $\sigma_{11} \leq \sigma_{22} \leq \sigma_{33}$. Antisymmetric part of the total σ tensor ($\sigma^{antisym}$) does not contribute to the experimental chemical shift (shift of the frequency), but contributes to the second order response of the system, i.e. to the relaxation of the spin magnetization [28]. Euler angles (α , β and γ), that define mutual orientation of EFG and CS tensors are computed from the calculated principal axes of the EFG and σ^{sym} tensors, where we took into account the fact that CS and σ^{sym} tensors

have identical orientations [Eq. (1)]. The convention used for Euler angles follows the one from simulation program Wsolids [29] and program EFGShield [30], i.e.: the α angle describe rotation of the CS tensor around the δ_{33} principal axis (or around V_{zz} principal axis in the initial orientation), β angle describe rotation of the CS tensor about new direction of the δ_{22} principal axis and γ angle describe rotation of the CS tensor about final direction of the δ_{33} principal axis. All rotations are counter clockwise, principal axes of EFG tensor are not moving and initial orientation is the one in which the principal axes δ_{11} , δ_{22} and δ_{33} coincide with the principal axes V_{xx} , V_{yy} and V_{zz} , respectively. From the above mentioned convention for eigenvalues of the σ^{sym} tensor follows a following convention for the CS tensor eigenvalues: $\delta_{11} \geq \delta_{22} \geq \delta_{33}$. V_{xx} , V_{yy} and V_{zz} denote eigenvalues of the EFG tensor indexed by convention $|V_{xx}| \leq |V_{yy}| \leq |V_{zz}|$. Two auxiliary tensors (EFG' and σ^{sym}) are also computed for the sites of interest in the structure (Nb, Br, Cl). These tensors have equal eigenvectors (principal axes) as original EFG and σ^{sym} tensors, but having all eigenvalues positive and equal in magnitude with corresponding eigenvalues of the original EFG and σ^{sym} tensors. Calculating the components of these tensors in the crystallographic coordinate systems (using fractional coordinates) and storing them instead of components of the atomic displacement parameters in the structure's Crystallographic Information File ("cif" file) for sites of interest, the ellipsoid representation of the EFG and σ^{sym} tensors are obtained. For drawing such ellipsoids in this work, the program ORTEP-III was used [31].

2.4. Simulations of the static-powder NMR spectra

Powder solid-state NMR spectra were simulated by WSolids [29] package capable to handle convoluted quadrupolar interaction/chemical shift interactions by using a second-order perturbation theory for quadrupolar interaction with respect to Zeeman interaction. This package uses the above-mentioned parameters δ_{11} , δ_{22} , δ_{33} , α , β and γ as well as quadrupolar coupling constant (C_Q) and quadrupolar asymmetry parameter (η_Q) defined by:

$$C_Q = e^2 q Q / h = e Q V_{zz} / h \quad (2)$$

and

$$\eta_Q = (V_{xx} - V_{yy}) / V_{zz}, \quad (1 \geq \eta_Q \geq 0) \quad (3)$$

where e is elementary charge, Q is quadrupolar moment of the nucleus and h is Planck constant. For ^2H , ^{17}O , ^{35}Cl , ^{81}Br , ^{93}Nb , and ^{201}Hg nuclei, the Q values of 0.0029, -0.0256, -0.0817, 0.2760, -0.32 and 0.3850 Barn were used in calculations, respectively (1 Barn = 10^{-28} m^2), as implemented in the CASTEP-NMR code [25, 26]. Alternatively to the standard representation for δ_{11} , δ_{22} , δ_{33} , isotropic chemical shift (δ_{iso}), chemical shift anisotropy (δ_{aniso}), and chemical shift asymmetry (η_δ) in Haeberlen notation are often used:

$$\delta_{iso} = (\delta_{xx} + \delta_{yy} + \delta_{zz}) / 3 \quad (4)$$

$$\delta_{aniso} = \delta_{zz} - (\delta_{xx} + \delta_{yy}) / 2 = 3/2(\delta_{zz} - \delta_{iso}), \quad (5)$$

$$\eta_\delta = (\delta_{yy} - \delta_{xx}) / (\delta_{zz} - \delta_{iso}), \quad (1 \geq \eta_\delta \geq 0), \quad (6)$$

where indexes are defined by convention $|\delta_{zz} - \delta_{iso}| \geq |\delta_{xx} - \delta_{iso}| \geq |\delta_{yy} - \delta_{iso}|$. Wsolids also uses GB (Gaussian) and LB (Lorentzian) parameters describing broadening of the simulated lineshapes as well as a mixing parameter which represent the ratio of two types of broadening. In this work, 10 kHz for the GB and LB parameters and 50% for the mixing parameter in all simulations are used.

2.5. NQR data processing

NQR line shapes are Lorentzian line shapes, where frequencies of their centres indicate transitions between energy levels of nuclei determined completely by quadrupolar interaction. These energy levels are determined by the quadrupolar coupling constant C_Q and the asymmetry parameter η_Q . Broadband static solid-state NMR measurements and PAW calculations showed that η_Q parameter for ^{93}Nb nuclei ($I = 9/2$) in both samples are always smaller than 0.3, so perturbation expansion for frequencies:

$$\nu_1 = \nu(\pm 1/2 \leftrightarrow \pm 3/2) = (C_Q/24) (1 + 9.0333 \eta_Q^2 - 45.691 \eta_Q^4 + \dots) \quad (7)$$

$$\nu_2 = \nu(\pm 3/2 \leftrightarrow \pm 5/2) = (2C_Q/24) (1 - 1.3381 \eta_Q^2 + 11.722 \eta_Q^4 + \dots) \quad (8)$$

$$\nu_3 = \nu(\pm 5/2 \leftrightarrow \pm 7/2) = (3C_Q/24) (1 - 0.1875 \eta_Q^2 - 0.1233 \eta_Q^4 + \dots) \quad (9)$$

$$\nu_4 = \nu(\pm 7/2 \leftrightarrow \pm 9/2) = (4C_Q/24) (1 - 0.0809 \eta_Q^2 - 0.0043 \eta_Q^4 + \dots) \quad (10)$$

is assumed to be valid [32]. Nuclei ^{81}Br and ^{79}Br are quadrupolar with $I = 3/2$ and only one transition frequency is possible for such nuclei: [32]

$$\nu = \nu(\pm 1/2 \leftrightarrow \pm 3/2) = (C_Q/2) (1 + \eta_Q^2/3)^{1/2} \quad (11)$$

Eq. (11) is valid for all values of parameter η_Q ($0 < \eta_Q < 1$). However, only one frequency is not enough for determination of both parameters C_Q and η_Q solely from ^{81}Br or ^{79}Br NQR experiment, but the value for frequency predicted from the PAW calculations of C_Q and η_Q can be compared with the observed ones.

3. Structures and details of geometry optimization

3.1. $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Br}_{12}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{HgBr}_4] \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**1**)

Structure of **1** consists of hexanuclear $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Br}_{12}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ cations (cluster units), $[\text{HgBr}_4]^{2-}$ anions and crystal water molecules. Cluster units are based on diamagnetic $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Br}_{12}]^{2+}$ cluster cores. The structure was solved by the single-crystal X-ray diffraction method in the $Fd\bar{3}m$ space group without determination of hydrogen atom positions [16]. Basic structural motif consists of two interpenetrated diamond lattices (one formed by cluster units and the other by $[\text{HgBr}_4]^{2-}$ anions), already described in similar iso(homo)structural niobium or tantalum halide cluster compounds [33]. Due to high cubic symmetry, there is only one inequivalent niobium site, two inequivalent bromine sites (one on bridging position of the cluster unit and one from the HgBr_4 anion) and two inequivalent oxygen sites (one from

the water molecule coordinated on the cluster unit and one from the crystal-water molecule). In order to optimize the atomic (site) positions and to calculate the EFG and CS tensors for these sites, hydrogen atom positions have to be determined. This task was not straightforward because the $Fd\bar{3}m$ space group possesses many symmetry operations which generate too many symmetry equivalent hydrogen atoms in the structure. This problem, characteristic for this structural type of cluster compounds, was already pointed out and analysed by Hirsch [34] who gave a prescription for the hydrogen atom positioning in the hydrated crystal structures in general. We followed his prescription, which consists of manual positioning of hydrogen atoms on sites suitable for saturation of hydrogen bonds followed by the geometry optimization using DFT pseudopotential plane wave method. Between two available sites for hydrogen atoms of crystal-water molecule, which should satisfy O-H \cdots O hydrogen bonds (Fig. 1), only one has to be chosen (H22 or H22^{iv}, Fig. 1). If both of these positions are occupied, then the energetically unfavourable close contacts with other hydrogen atoms upcoming from the nearby symmetry related water molecules will appear.

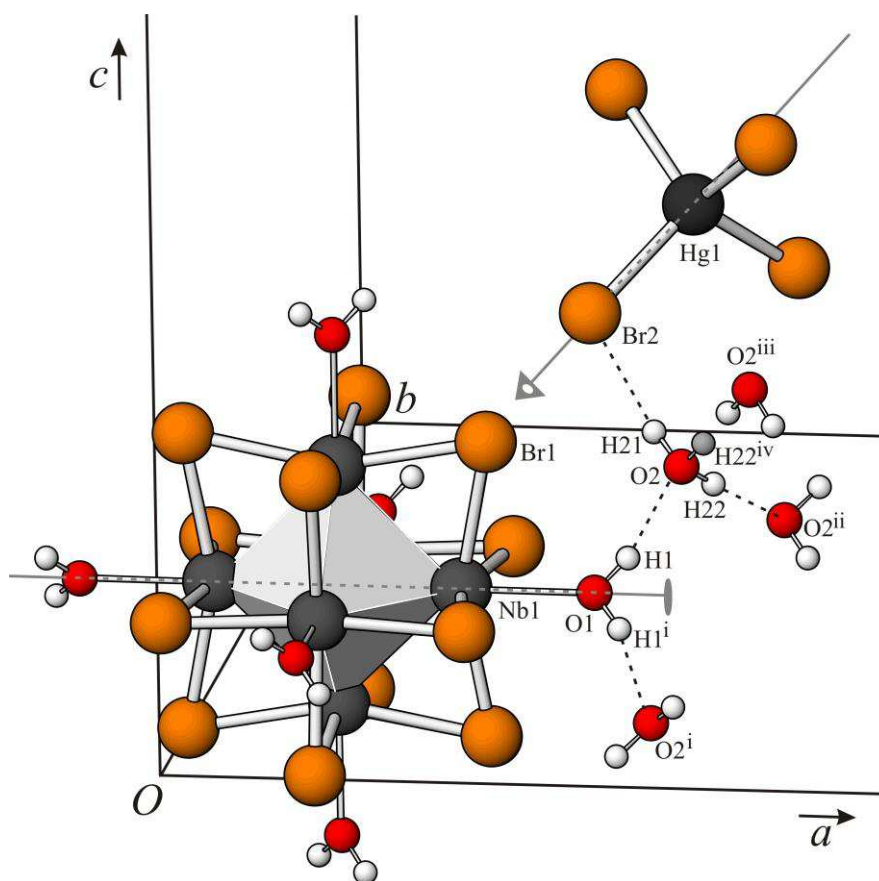


Fig. 1. Structure of $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Br}_{12}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{HgBr}_4]\cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**1**) in the $Fd\bar{3}$ space group with hydrogen-bonding scheme used in the geometry optimization. Small grey sphere denote the other possible site of H22 atom (labelled as H22^{iv}) which is not occupied. Crystallographic two-fold axis passing through Nb and O1 atoms and three-fold inversion axis passing through Br2 and Hg atoms are also shown. Symmetry codes: (i) $x, 1/4-y, 1/4-z$; (ii) $1/4+y, 1/2-z, -1/4+x$; (iii) $1/4+z, -1/4+x, 1/2-y$; (iv) x, z, y .

Positions H22 and H22^{iv} are connected by the mirror symmetry of the $Fd\bar{3}m$ space group. Therefore, this mirror symmetry has to be removed to stop proliferation of symmetry related hydrogen atoms in the structure. Second hydrogen atom belonging to this crystal water molecule (H21, Fig. 1) probably points towards a third possible hydrogen-bond acceptor in vicinity, i.e. to the bromine atom from the nearby $[\text{HgBr}_4]^{2-}$ anion (Fig. 1). Correct subgroup of the $Fd\bar{3}m$ space group lacking the mentioned mirror symmetry is the $Fd\bar{3}$ symmetry group [35] and in this space group the geometry optimization was successfully performed. Due to large number of atoms in conventional cubic unit cell ($a = b = c = 21.0072 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$), optimization of atomic positions was performed in the primitive unit cell ($a = b = c = 14.8543 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 60^\circ$), with all symmetry operations of the $Fd\bar{3}$ space group taken into account. Optimized fractional coordinates of all atoms are listed in Table S1 of supplementary material. Number of inequivalent non-hydrogen atom sites has not been changed with respect to more symmetrical $Fd\bar{3}m$ space group. Niobium site Nb1 lies on crystallographic two-fold rotation axis, while bridging bromine site Br1 is located on the general crystallographic position [i.e. on 96g Wyckoff positions of the $Fd\bar{3}$ space group (origin choice 2)]. Nevertheless, it lies on the missing crystallographic plane of the $Fd\bar{3}m$ space group [96g Wyckoff positions of the $Fd\bar{3}m$ space group (origin choice 2)] and on molecular two fold rotation axis of the $[\text{Nb}_6\text{X}_{12}]^{2+}$ cluster core. Bromine site Br2 from $[\text{HgBr}_4]^{2-}$ anion is located on the three-fold inversion axis [32e Wyckoff positions of the $Fd\bar{3}$ space group (origin choice 2)]. Centres of cluster units and Hg atoms from $[\text{HgBr}_4]^{2-}$ anions are located on the high-symmetry tetrahedral sites [8a and 8b Wyckoff positions of the $Fd\bar{3}$ space group (origin choice 2)]. DFT optimized distances in metal cluster (Table S2 in supplementary material) very well agree with X-ray data, all discrepancies are less than 0.014 \AA . These distances are typical for the $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Br}_{12}]^{2+}$ cluster core.

3.2. $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Cl}_{12}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**2**)

Crystal structure of **2** consists of hexanuclear $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Cl}_{12}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{OH})_2]$ neutral cluster units, and two symmetry independent crystal water molecules. Cluster units are based on the $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Cl}_{12}]^{2+}$ cluster core which has the same oxidation state as the $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Br}_{12}]^{2+}$ cluster core in **1**. Because the $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Cl}_{12}]^{2+}$ cluster core bonds two negatively charged hydroxyl anions on terminal ligand positions, the whole cluster unit is electrically neutral. The structure was solved by the single-crystal X-ray diffraction method in the low-symmetry space group $P\bar{1}$ [17] where only centres of symmetry exist in the several crystallographic sites. One centre of symmetry is located in the centre of cluster unit. Units are packed in the general triclinic crystallographic lattice with different distances between neighbouring units aligned along any of crystallographic axes. Crystal water molecules are located on the general crystallographic positions between cluster units (i.e. on 2i Wyckoff positions of the space group $P\bar{1}$) and they connect cluster units by complicated hydrogen bonding network. We used a literature-suggested scheme for this hydrogen bonding network (Table 6 in ref. [17]). The only atom that was not determined in this scheme was the hydrogen atom from the hydroxyl group coordinated on the Nb1 atom (H3 in Fig. 2). Because hydroxyl oxygen O3 is already acceptor for two hydrogen atoms from the nearby crystal water molecules, the only possible orientation

for H3 atom is towards the Cl3^{vi} atom from the neighbouring cluster unit, the one which is translated along the *a* axis by one period (Fig. 2). After including this hydrogen atom in the structure, positions of all atoms were successfully optimized by using the DFT pseudopotential plane wave method. Optimized coordinates are listed in Table S1 of supplementary material. In this structure, there are three inequivalent niobium sites (Nb1, Nb2 and Nb3) and six inequivalent chlorine sites (Cl1, Cl2, Cl3, Cl4, Cl5 and Cl6). All these atoms are located on the general crystallographic positions of space group $P\bar{1}$ (i. e. on 2i Wyckoff positions). Again, DFT optimized distances in metal cluster very well agree with X-ray data. They are listed in Table S2 of supplementary material, and correspond to typical distances for the $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Cl}_{12}]^{2+}$ cluster unit. Discrepancies between DFT optimized and X-ray determined distances are always less than 0.01 Å; somewhat larger differences are observed only for Nb-O bonds.

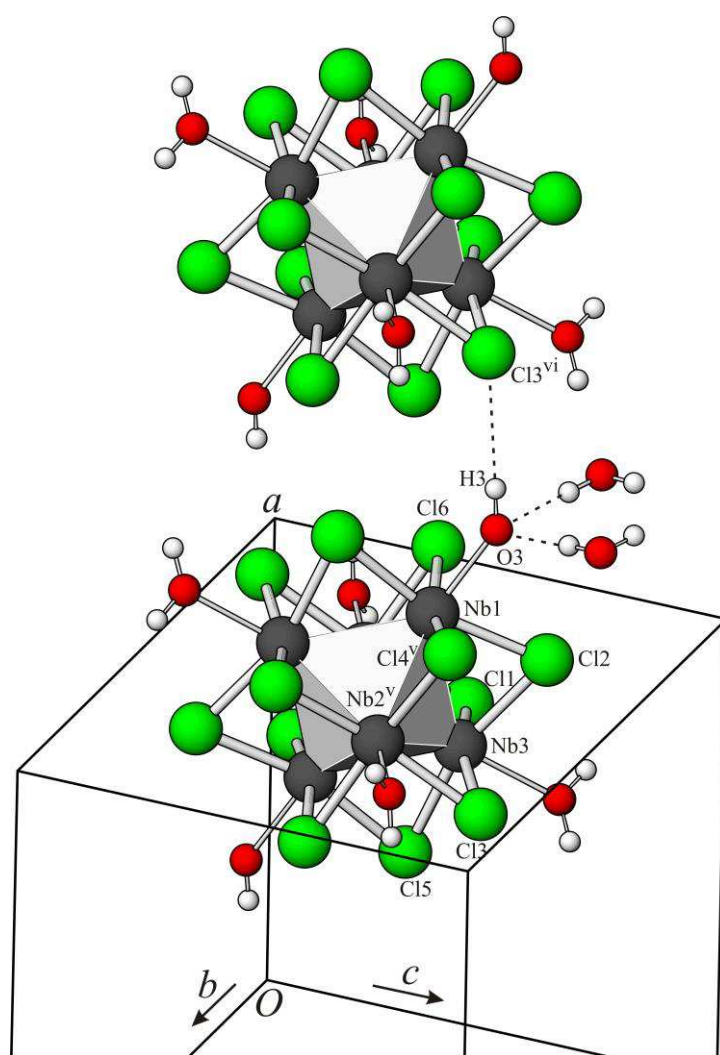


Fig. 2. Structure of $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Cl}_{12}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**2**) optimized in the space group $P\bar{1}$. Positions of all hydrogen atoms are taken according to the scheme proposed in Table 6 of ref. [17], with additional atom H3 positioned to satisfy hydrogen bond $\text{O3}-\text{H3}\cdots\text{Cl3}^{\text{vi}}$, as shown. Symmetry codes: (v) $2-x, 1-y, 1-z$; (vi) $1+x, y, z$

4. Results of PAW and GIPAW calculations

Calculated eigenvalues of the CS tensors: (δ_{11} , δ_{22} and δ_{33}), quadrupolar interaction parameters (C_Q and η_Q) and Euler angles (α , β and γ) for the nuclei which were treated experimentally by the solid-state NMR or NQR spectroscopy in this work are listed in Table 1. Calculated eigenvalues of σ^{sym} tensors: (σ_{11} , σ_{22} and σ_{33}), C_Q and η_Q parameters and Euler for all other sites (nuclei) in the structures of **1** and **2** are deposited in supplementary material (Table S3). Precision of calculated parameters is estimated according to the small differences between values obtained for symmetrically related sites during the PAW(GIPAW) calculation of **1**. Such differences were not observed during calculation for **2**, due to only one class of symmetry operations in the space group of **2** ($P\bar{1}$). Euler angles were calculated within precision of one degree. The CS tensors for Nb sites in both compounds and for Cl sites in **2** were calculated by using Eq. (1) with values $\sigma_{\text{ref}} = -578.09$ ppm for ^{93}Nb [5], and $\sigma_{\text{ref}} = 974$ ppm for ^{35}Cl [4]. Due to the lack of information for σ_{ref} values of ^{79}Br or ^{81}Br nuclei, the eigenvalues of symmetric part of shielding tensor (σ^{sym}) are given for Br1 site in **1** (Table 1). This nucleus was treated only by NQR spectroscopy; therefore experimental δ_{11} , δ_{22} and δ_{33} values for this site are not determined. Graphical ellipsoid representations of calculated EFG and σ^{sym} tensors, for all symmetrically inequivalent Nb, Br and Cl sites forming the cluster units in **1** and **2** are given in Fig. 3. For sake of clarity, principal axes of σ^{sym} ellipsoids for specific atomic types have been normalized to the average values of their isotropic values $\langle\sigma_{\text{iso}}(\text{Nb})\rangle$, $\langle\sigma_{\text{iso}}(\text{Br})\rangle$ and $\langle\sigma_{\text{iso}}(\text{Cl})\rangle$. Therefore, σ^{sym} ellipsoids of different atom types in Fig. 3 are not comparable in size mutually. (In reality, σ^{sym} tensors on Nb sites are much larger than σ^{sym} tensors on Cl or Br sites, but ellipsoids among atoms of the same type are mutually comparable.) The EFG ellipsoids were not normalized, so their sizes are comparable even between atoms of different types. It is interesting that Nb sites show deshielding effect, i.e. the local magnetic fields felt by their nuclei are higher than the fields used in experiment. For all other atoms, principal values of shielding are positive (Table S3 in supplementary material), meaning that magnetic fields felt by their nuclei are lowered by the induced molecular currents, as typical for the concept of chemical shift. In less symmetrical compound **2**, there are no symmetry restrictions on individual tensor components or on Euler angles, due to the general crystallographic positions for every atom. In higher symmetric compound **1**, EFG parameters for the Hg atom are zero due to its high, tetrahedral, symmetry site [8b Wyckoff position of the $Fd\bar{3}$ space group (origin choice 2)]. Furthermore, the calculated σ^{sym} tensor for this atom is isotropic (Table S3 in supplementary material). Atom Br2, positioned on the three-fold inversion axis has perfect axial symmetry of the EFG and σ^{sym} tensors (equal values for σ_{11} and σ_{22} and zero value for η_Q , as evident from Table S3 in supplementary material). Niobium atoms and oxygen atoms from coordinated water molecules lie on the crystallographic two-fold axis [48f Wyckoff positions in the space group $Fd\bar{3}$ (origin choice 2)], so one of principal axes of their EFG and σ^{sym} (CS) tensors must be aligned along this symmetry axis. According to the PAW/GIPAW calculations for Nb1 site these are the V_{zz} and σ_{33} principal axes, so β Euler angle for this site is zero. Two-fold crystallographic axis is close to the approximate four-fold molecular symmetry of the whole $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Br}_{12}]^{2+}$ cluster core (only hydrogen atoms from coordinated water molecules destroy this symmetry) and this is reflected in the small computed η_Q value. The same arguments can explain small β Euler

angles and small η_Q values for all three niobium sites in **2** (Nb1, Nb2 and Nb3), although all these sites have no crystallographic symmetry. Contrary to Nb sites, the PAW/GIPAW calculations predict that bridging halogen sites (Br1 in **1** and Cl1-Cl6 in **2**) have high anisotropic EFG and σ^{sym} (CS) tensors [especially EFG tensors, as evident from Figs. 3(a) and 3(c)]. So, they have high η_Q values (Table 1). Principal axes V_{xx} lie dominantly in the plane of Nb-X bonds (X = halogen atom), V_{yy} principal axes point radial, outwards the cluster unit and V_{zz} principal axes are oriented perpendicular to the plane of Nb-X bonds [Figs. 3(a) and 3(c)]. Directions of the smallest shielding (largest shift) on bridging halogen sites (σ_{11}) are oriented radial, outwards the cluster units. Orientations of other principal σ^{sym} tensor axes are less regular compared to the orientations of principal axes of the EFG tensor.

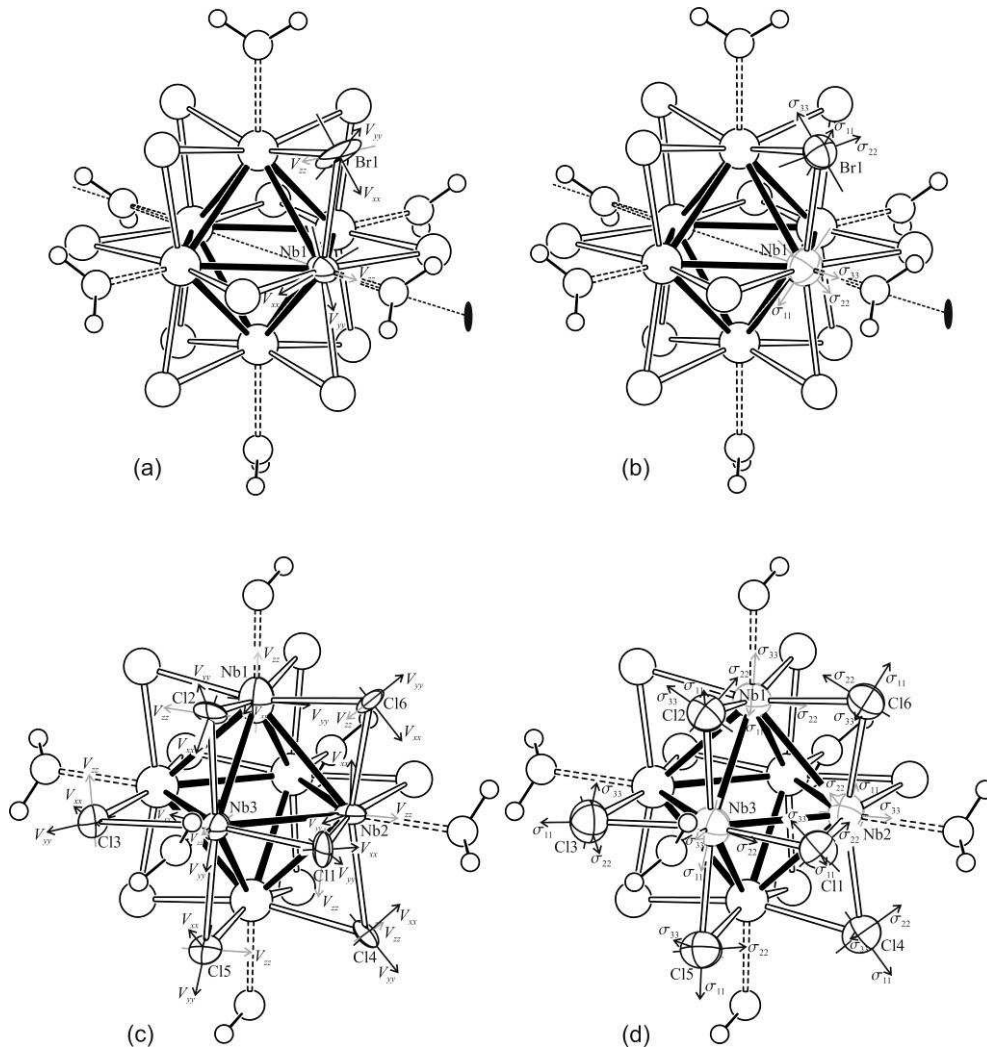


Fig. 3. Ellipsoid representation of the calculated EFG tensors in **1** and **2** [(a) and (c)] and σ^{sym} tensors in **1** and **2** [(b) and (d)]. Ellipsoids are drawn only on the symmetry inequivalent Nb, Br or Cl sites of clusters in **1** and **2**; other symmetry related sites are represented by circles. Individual principal axes of EFG or σ^{sym} tensors are labelled with V_{xx} , V_{yy} , V_{zz} or σ_{11} , σ_{22} , σ_{33} , respectively, denoting those with negative eigenvalues in gray. In (a) and (b), two-fold rotation axis of $Fd\bar{3}$ space group is denoted as a thick dashed line.

Table 1. GIPAW calculated and experimentally determined CS and EFG parameters for Nb, Br and Cl sites of cluster units in $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Br}_{12}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{HgBr}_4] \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**1**) and $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Cl}_{12}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**2**)

$[\text{Nb}_6\text{Br}_{12}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{HgBr}_4] \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1)									
Nucleus	δ_{11} (σ_{11}) (ppm)	δ_{22} (σ_{22}) (ppm)	δ_{33} (σ_{33}) (ppm)	C_Q (MHz)	η_Q	α ($^\circ$)	β ($^\circ$)	γ ($^\circ$)	Method
$^{93}\text{Nb1}$	2652	2553	1955	81.90	0.020	0	0	28	GIPAW
$^{93}\text{Nb1}$	3400(50)	3300(50)	2300(50)	83.76	0	0	0	0	ssNMR(NQR)
$^{81}\text{Br1}$	1251 ^a	1321 ^a	1476 ^a	124.89	0.958	0	89	76	GIPAW
$[\text{Nb}_6\text{Cl}_{12}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2)									
Nucleus	δ_{11} (ppm)	δ_{22} (ppm)	δ_{33} (ppm)	C_Q (MHz)	η_Q	α ($^\circ$)	β ($^\circ$)	γ ($^\circ$)	Method
$^{93}\text{Nb1}$	2737	2657	2188	116.49	0.116	75	3	115	GIPAW
$^{93}\text{Nb1}$	2690(50)	2610(50)	2050(50)	140.09	0.056	0	0	0	ssNMR(NQR)
$^{93}\text{Nb2}$	3039	2886	2203	56.06	0.235	75	3	72	GIPAW
$^{93}\text{Nb2}$	3200(100)	3100(100)	2100(100)	75.25	0.118	0	0	90(30)	ssNMR(NQR)
$^{93}\text{Nb3}$	2859	2833	2148	77.05	0.020	87	6	177	GIPAW
$^{93}\text{Nb3}$	3100(100)	3100(100)	1900(100)	83.00 (81.70) ^b	0	0	0	0	ssNMR(NQR)
$^{35}\text{Cl1}$	721	604	560	17.18	0.606	13	46	92	GIPAW
$^{35}\text{Cl2}$	674	604	573	16.00	0.727	33	27	61	GIPAW
$^{35}\text{Cl3}$	597	494	475	15.53	0.777	14	22	66	GIPAW
$^{35}\text{Cl4}$	629	538	519	15.45	0.791	3	14	83	GIPAW
$^{35}\text{Cl5}$	618	512	500	15.60	0.623	15	87	84	GIPAW
$^{35}\text{Cl6}$	686	581	545	15.91	0.650	31	11	75	GIPAW

^a Eigenvalues of symmetric magnetic shielding (σ_{11} , σ_{22} , σ_{33}) are given.

^b Value in parentheses is from the independent NQR measurement.

5. NMR and NQR measurements

5.1. $[Nb_6Br_{12}(H_2O)_6][HgBr_4] \cdot 12H_2O$ (**1**)

Simulated ^{93}Nb solid-state NMR spectra at $B = 6.0034$ T and $B = 12.0142$ T, using parameters from the PAW/GIPAW calculation, (Table 1; compound **1**, Nb1 site, GIPAW method), are shown in Figs. 4(a) and 4(b), respectively. Measured spectra in the same fields are shown in Figs. 4(e) and 4(f), respectively. Lineshapes of simulated spectra nicely follows those obtained experimentally, although simulations show shift towards the lower δ values. This is especially visible on the 12.0142 T spectra [Fig. 4(b)]. Left and right shoulders of characteristic central transition line are predicted to be below 4000 and slightly above 0 ppm, respectively, but experiment show that they occur around 4500 and 500 ppm [Fig. 4(f)]. To test the quality of quadrupolar interaction parameters that can significantly affect the appearance of the spectra, additional determination of C_Q and η_Q parameters is performed by zero field NQR spectroscopy. The results are given in Figs. 5(a) and 5(b). From positions of two lines, identified as $\pm 5/2 \leftrightarrow \pm 7/2$ and $\pm 7/2 \leftrightarrow \pm 9/2$ ^{93}Nb transitions, one can easily extract the EFG parameters: $C_Q = 83.76$ MHz and $\eta_Q = 0$ [Eqs. (7) - (10)].

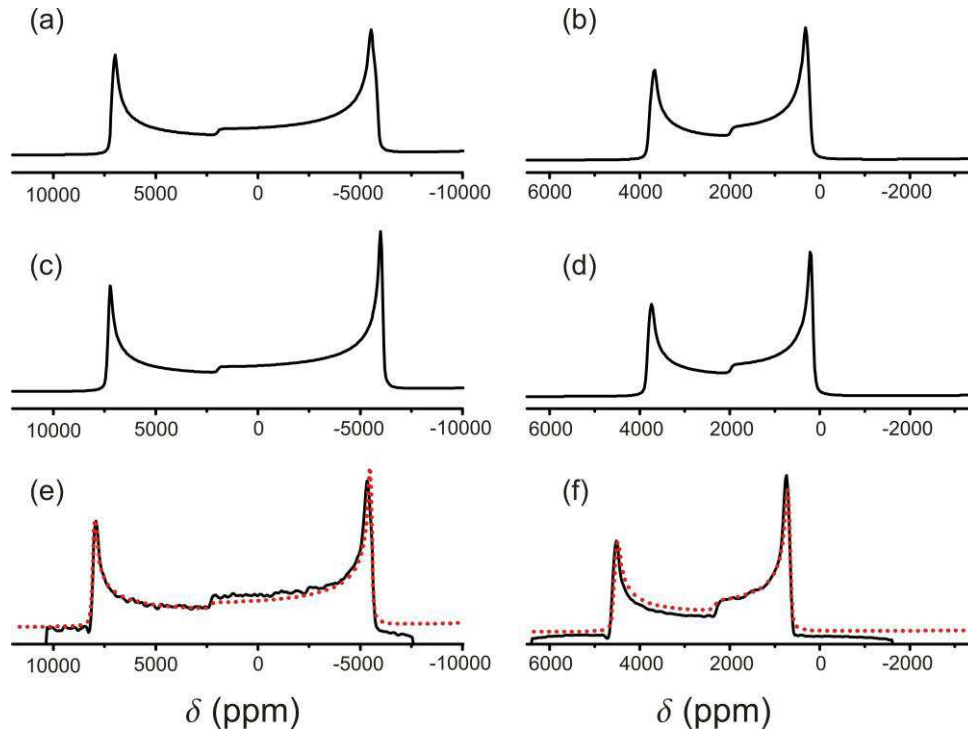


Fig. 4. Solid-state NMR powder-spectra of central transition of ^{93}Nb nuclei in $[Nb_6Br_{12}(H_2O)_6][HgBr_4] \cdot 12H_2O$ (**1**): simulations at 6.0034 T (a) and 12.0142 T (b) with parameters obtained from the PAW/GIPAW calculations. Simulations at 6.0034 T (c) and 12.0142 T (d) with δ_{11} , δ_{22} , δ_{33} , α , β and γ parameters obtained from the GIPAW calculation and EFG parameters obtained from the NQR measurements. Measured spectra (black line) at 6.0034 T (e) and 12.0142 T (f), with simulations using NMR parameters obtained by the best fit to both measured spectra (dotted line).

Simulated NMR spectra using these values for C_Q and η_Q , together with values for δ_{11} , δ_{22} , δ_{33} , α , β and γ obtained from the GIPAW calculation are given in Figs. 4(c) and 4(d). This simulation even better reproduces overall width and shape of experimental spectra [Figs. 4(e) and 4(f)], although still shifted for ~ 500 ppm towards the lower δ values. Simulations based only on the PAW/GIPAW predictions [Figs. 4(a) and 4(b)] produce somewhat narrower spectrum in comparison with the measured ones, due to slightly lower prediction for C_Q parameter (81.90 MHz, compared with 83.76 MHz obtained from the NQR). Nevertheless, the difference is only 1.861 MHz (2.2 %), which shows high reliability of the PAW method for calculation of EFG tensor in this case. Thereafter, the NQR determined C_Q and η_Q parameters were fixed and other parameters were varied in order to produce the best simulation of both measured spectra simultaneously [Figs. 4(e) and 4(f)]. By using this fitting procedure, the experimentally determined CS parameters are obtained which are given in Table 1 (ssNMR/NQR method). To do so, each parameter (δ_{11} , δ_{22} , δ_{33} , α , β and γ) was varied bidirectionally, with all others being kept constant, until the shape variation was significant. Simulations showed that the shape of spectra was insensitive to variations of Euler angles α , β and γ . Structural/symmetry reasons could be responsible for this observation: Euler angle β for Nb1 site is zero by symmetry reasons, as already explained in the previous section. The NQR measurements show that the η_Q asymmetry parameter is also zero, meaning that EFG tensor is axially symmetric. In such axial case, the V_{xx} and V_{yy} principal axes of the EFG tensor can always be chosen in direction of δ_{11} and δ_{22} principal axes of the CS tensor (even if CS is not axially symmetric), therefore the other two Euler angles (α , and γ) can always be redefined to zero, regardless of the initial orientation of V_{xx} and δ_{11} principal axes. Thus, the simulations of ^{93}Nb solid-state NMR spectra for this site should not be sensitive to the variation of Euler angles.

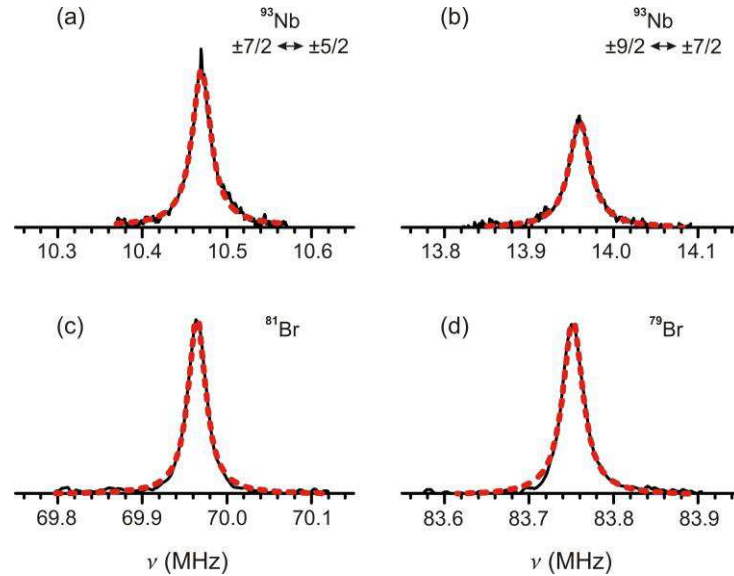


Fig. 5. NQR spectra of $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Br}_{12}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{HgBr}_4] \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, together with their Lorentzian fits (dashed lines): ^{93}Nb transition $\pm 7/2 \leftrightarrow \pm 5/2$ (a): $\nu_0 = 10.46997$ MHz, $\Delta\nu_0 = 26.69$ kHz; ^{93}Nb transition $\pm 9/2 \leftrightarrow \pm 7/2$ (b): $\nu_0 = 13.96004$ MHz, $\Delta\nu_0 = 30.26$ kHz; transitions $\pm 3/2 \leftrightarrow \pm 1/2$ of ^{81}Br (c) and ^{79}Br (d), respectively ($^{81}\nu_Q = 69.96464$ MHz, $\Delta^{81}\nu_Q = 24.27$ kHz; $^{79}\nu_Q = 83.75187$ MHz, $\Delta^{79}\nu_Q = 28.04$ kHz).

Zero value of NQR measured η_Q parameter compared to small PAW prediction could be a consequence of the coordinated water molecule dynamics. Namely, torsion movements of these molecules around Nb-O bonds could increase crystallographic two-fold symmetry existing in $Fd\bar{3}$ structural model into higher four-fold symmetry, for which axial appearance of the tensors is obligatory. The NMR/NQR measurements are performed on temperatures of 200 K, while the PAW/GIPAW calculations are performed on the optimized geometry, where atomic movements or rotations around bonds are not taken into account.

According to all these arguments and after determination of C_Q and η_Q by NQR, the parameters that should affect the shape of simulated ^{93}Nb solid-state NMR spectra of **1** are only δ_{11} , δ_{22} and δ_{33} parameters. The best fits are obtained by using values of 3400(50), 3300(50) and 2300(50) ppm for δ_{11} , δ_{22} and δ_{33} , respectively [Table 1; compound **1**, Nb1 site, ssNMR(NQR) method]. In Haeberlen notation [Eqs. (4) - (6)] these parameters are $\delta_{iso} = 3000(50)$ ppm, $\delta_{aniso} = -1050(50)$ ppm and $\eta_\delta = 0.1429$. GIPAW calculation underestimates the δ_{11} , δ_{22} and δ_{33} parameters between 200 - 800 ppm (8 – 24%), although correctly predict a positive sign for all three eigenvalues. Simulations of spectra were rather insensitive to the variation of δ_{11} , δ_{22} and δ_{33} parameters, so their accuracy is estimated to 50 ppm.

Regarding $^{81/79}\text{Br}$ NQR measurements, measured frequencies of $^{81}\nu_Q = 69.97$ MHz and $^{79}\nu_Q = 83.75$ MHz [Figs. 5(c) and 5(d)] correspond very well with the PAW predicted values $^{81}\nu_Q = 71.43$ MHz and $^{79}\nu_Q = 85.5$ MHz, respectively, showing again that EFG parameters in compound **1** are calculated with high precision. The solid-state NMR measurements on $^{81/79}\text{Br}$ nuclei were not performed, due to their lower receptivity and high ratios of their quadrupolar to Larmor frequencies. Characteristic quadrupolar frequencies calculated from the PAW predicted C_Q and η_Q values are 35.68 MHz for ^{81}Br and 42.71 MHz for ^{79}Br [Eq. (1.2) from ref. [7]]. In order to extract the CS parameters for Br1 site in compound **1**, it is desirable to perform $^{81/79}\text{Br}$ solid-state NMR measurements on the high-field solid-state NMR facilities where quadrupolar interaction is better treated by second-order perturbation theory, and where effects from chemical shift anisotropy are enlarged.

5.2. $\text{Nb}_6\text{Cl}_{12}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**2**)

Simulated ^{93}Nb solid-state NMR spectra at 6.1952, 9.0977 and 12.0003 T, using PAW/GIPAW calculated parameters (Table 1; compound **2**, Nb1, Nb2 and Nb3 sites, GIPAW method) are shown in Figs. 6(a) - (c), respectively. Measured spectra in the same fields are shown in Figs. 6(g) - (i), respectively. The overall shape of the simulated spectra (based on sum of the three individual sites) is in poorer agreement with the measured spectra, compared with the analogous analysis in the case of compound **1**. In order to determine more reliable C_Q and η_Q parameters, the additional zero field NQR measurements were recorded between 8.8 and 24 MHz. The results are shown in Fig. 7. There are seven detected resonant frequencies: Three lines correspond to Nb1 site, two correspond to Nb2 site and two correspond to Nb3 site. Remaining five lines were below experimentally accessible range (i.e. below 8.8 MHz). Nevertheless, one can easily determine C_Q and η_Q parameters for all these three sites by using Eqs. (7) - (10). Results are given in Table 1 [compound **2**; ssNMR(NQR) method, for Nb3 site C_Q value determined from NQR is the one given in parentheses]. It can be observed that the PAW predictions underestimate these NQR determined values up to 26% (the largest

relative discrepancy is for the Nb2 site). Nevertheless, the PAW calculation correctly predicts the largest C_Q parameter on Nb1 site, which is special site because it bonds negative charged hydroxyl anion instead of neutral water molecule. At ellipsoid presentation of EFG tensors of cluster sites in **2** [Fig. 3(c)], it is visible that the largest EFG ellipsoid is drawn on the Nb1 site. PAW underestimations of η_Q values on all Nb sites can be argued by dynamical effects of bonded water (or hydroxyl) molecules. When C_Q and η_Q parameters measured by NQR spectroscopy are combined with values for δ_{11} , δ_{22} , δ_{33} , α , β and γ obtained from the GIPAW calculation, significant improvement in matching between simulated [Figs. 6(d) - 6(f)] and the observed [Figs. 6(g) - 6(i)] ^{93}Nb solid-state NMR spectra is achieved. Using the same fitting procedure as used in the analysis of compound **1**, experimental values for δ_{11} , δ_{22} , δ_{33} , α , β and γ are obtained [Table 1; Nb1, Nb2 and Nb3 sites, ssNMR(NQR) method]. In order to produce the best fit it was necessary to slightly change C_Q parameter of the Nb3 site (with respect to the NQR measured value), although we consider that this small difference is in the range of experimental uncertainties. Again, simulations showed that the shape of solid-state NMR spectra was insensitive to variation of Euler angles, although 90° for the γ angle on Nb2 site was found to be the most suitable. This site has the largest η_Q value,

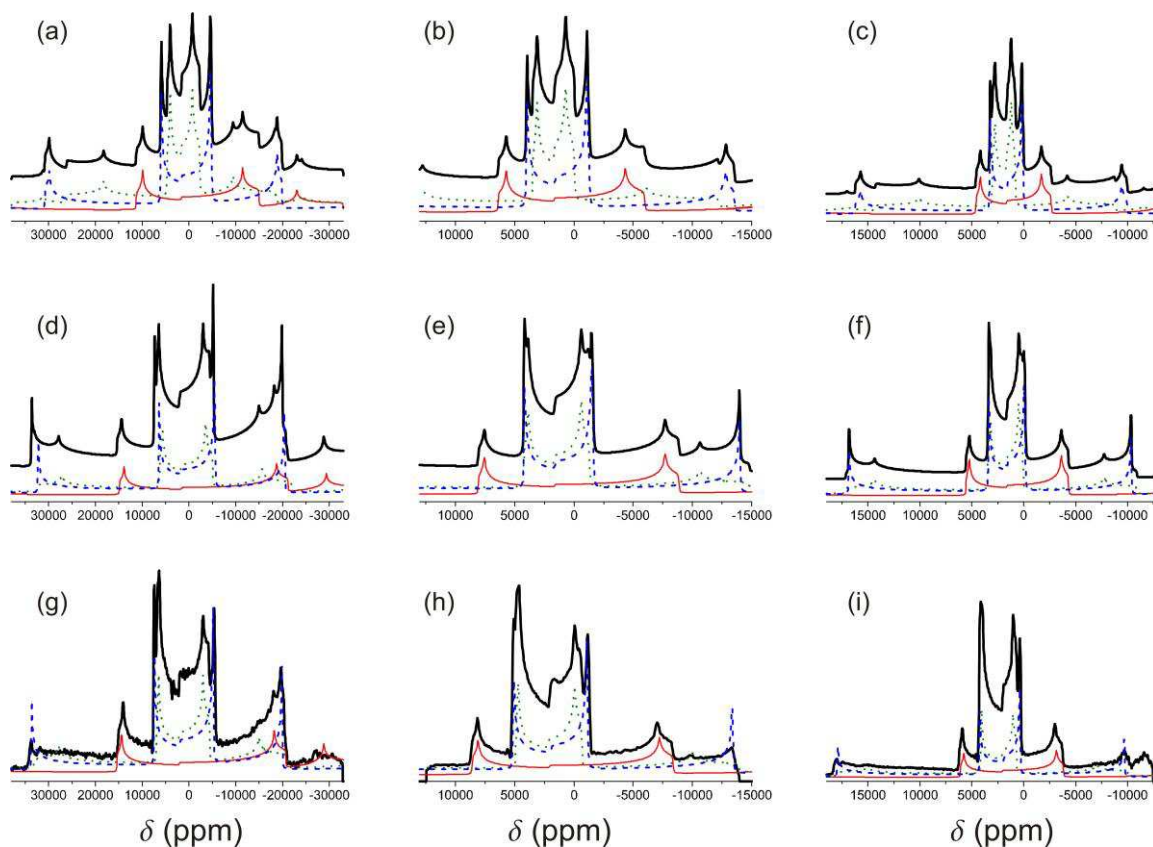


Fig. 6. Solid-state NMR powder-spectra of the central transition of ^{93}Nb nuclei in $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Cl}_{12}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$: Simulations at 6.1952 T (a), 9.0977 T (b) and 12.0003 T (c) using parameters obtained by the PAW/GIPAW calculation; simulations at 6.1952 T (e), 9.0977 T (f) and 12.0003 T (g) using δ_{11} , δ_{22} , δ_{33} , α , β and γ parameters from the GIPAW calculation and EFG parameters from the NQR measurements; measured spectra at 6.1952 T (g), 9.0977 T (h) and 12.0003 T (i). In all spectra contributions from individual Nb sites are shown; Nb1- thin full line, Nb2- dashed line and Nb3- dotted line.

so the arguments given in analysis of compound **1** (redefinition of Euler angles to zero) are not strictly valid for this site. Due to overlapping of lineshapes from the three inequivalent Nb sites on all three measured spectra [Figs. 6(g) – (i)], the precision of experimentally determined δ_{11} , δ_{22} and δ_{33} parameters was lower than the analogous precision of these parameters obtained during analysis of compound **1**, especially for the Nb2 and Nb3 sites. Nevertheless, the best fitted δ_{11} , δ_{22} and δ_{33} values very well agree with those predicted by the GIPAW calculation, even better than analogous correspondence in the case of compound **1**. All predicted values for δ_{11} , δ_{22} and δ_{33} parameters, from all three sites, do not differ for more than 270 ppm (9%) from the experimentally determined values (Table 1). Additionally, in Figs. 6(g) - 6(i) one can also observe a few signals from the additional satellite transitions, and these were also included during the simulation-fitting procedure.

It is difficult to explain differences in PAW predicted and NMR/NQR measured values for the C_Q and η_Q parameters at niobium sites of **2**, but we can suspect in correct description of hydrogen bonding network. We relied on the scheme suggested by the single-crystal X-ray diffraction study [17], although it is known that the light hydrogen atoms have small scattering power and cannot be reliably determined by X-rays, especially if they compose the structure containing heavy atoms like niobium. Due to the large number of symmetry independent hydrogen atoms in the structure of **2** (9 atoms, Table S1 of supplementary material), the other hydrogen bonding schemes are also possible, which could produce a different C_Q and η_Q parameters. Determination of most suitable hydrogen bonding scheme is out of the scope of this paper. Anyway, the proper assignation of Nb sites in experimental ^{93}Nb solid-state NMR spectra is achieved. To obtain correct assignation, the usage of additional NQR measurements proved to be very useful, because they correct the values for quadrupolar interaction parameters.

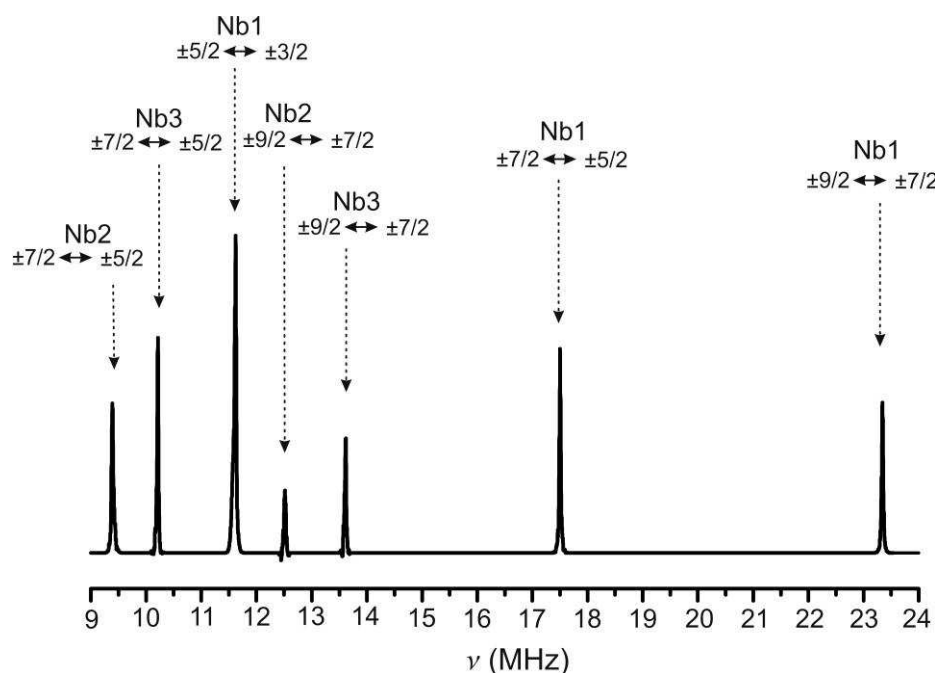


Fig. 7. NQR spectra of, $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Cl}_{12}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$: Each of three niobium sites contributes to four NQR lines. 7 (out of 12) lines are observed in the available frequency range.

In order to deeply describe the halogen bridging Cl sites in compound **2**, the powder ^{35}Cl solid-state NMR spectra in $B = 12.0135$ T was recorded and it is shown in Fig. 8(b). Due to the large number of symmetry inequivalent Cl sites (6 sites), we were not able to experimentally determine all NMR parameters for each site by using simulation-fitting procedure. Nevertheless, the general shape of simulation spectra reproduces the measured one more than satisfactory (Fig. 8). From this we can conclude that the PAW/GIPAW calculation reliably predicts the NMR parameters characteristic for these sites of halogen atoms. We point out a good correspondence for predicted and observed lineshape discontinuities, as this feature was not so successful in the case of ^{93}Nb spectra of compound **1** (there, the shift towards the lower δ values was observed).

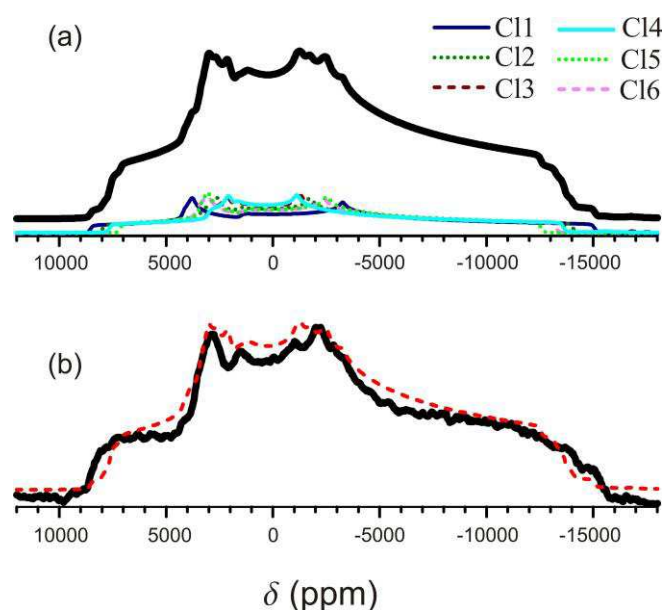


Fig. 8. (a) Simulated ^{35}Cl powder NMR spectra of $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Cl}_{12}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ using the PAW/GIPAW calculated parameters (black thick line), showing contributions for each of individual Cl sites.; (b) Measured ^{35}Cl powder NMR spectra (black thick line) compared with theoretical prediction (dashed line).

6. ^{93}Nb chemical shifts

The most striking feature of the ^{93}Nb chemical shifts in hexanuclear halide cluster units is that they show deshielding effects. According to presented analysis, which is based on independent PAW/GIPAW calculation and solid-state NMR measurements, the values for chemical shifts are positive, contrary to the all recently reviewed niobate systems [4]. Positive shifts on niobium sites are rare, but they can be found in few compounds, for example in bidendate ligand complexes of NbX_5 ($\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}$) [$\{\text{o-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_2\text{YMe}_2)_2\}$, $\{\text{MeY}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{YMe}\}$ or $\{\text{}^n\text{BuSe}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{Se}^n\text{Bu}\}$ ($\text{Y} = \text{S}, \text{Se}$)], although with values much smaller than those determined/calculated in this work [36]. We notice that here reported values are similar to those observed for ^{95}Mo shifts in hexanuclear molybdenum bromide cluster compounds $[\text{Bu}_4\text{N}][\text{Mo}_6\text{Br}_{14}]$, $\text{Cs}_2\text{Mo}_6\text{Br}_{14}$ and MoBr_2 , where each cluster unit contain diamagnetic $[\text{Mo}_6\text{Br}_8]^{4+}$ cluster core [18]. Indeed, both forms of clusters, edge-bridged niobium and face-capped molybdenum are similar, they both are classified as hexanuclear clusters with π -donor

ligands [37] and their electronic structure is explained by the same molecular-orbital scheme [37]. A difference is that Nb₆ metal core uses d_{xy} metal orbitals for metal-metal bonding, leaving $d_{x^2-y^2}$ to metal-halogen bonding, while Mo₆ metal core uses $d_{x^2-y^2}$ for metal-metal bonding and d_{xy} for metal-halogen bonding [37]. Fragments around metal atom defined by the nearest non-metal atoms in both clusters also have similar features; they are square-pyramid fragments. In mentioned molybdenum clusters from ref. [18] the pyramidal apex is occupied by Br⁻ anions, while in niobium clusters from this work, the pyramidal apex is occupied by water molecules or by hydroxyl anions. Finally, in both types of clusters formal metal oxidation state is low, in molybdenum cluster it is +2, while in niobium it is $+2\frac{1}{3}$. These oxidation states are formal because oxidation has to be attributed to whole cluster units and not to individual metal atoms. Thus, properties of electron systems around niobium or molybdenum atoms in these clusters should be similar and according to the results of this study and the results of study in ref. [18], they produce strong deshielding effects.

Regarding comparison between calculated shifts (shieldings) with experimental results, we observed that niobium bromide compound **1** fails up to 26%. The choice of the reference may be at the origin of this discrepancy: We used a value of -578.09 ppm for $\sigma_{ref}(^{93}\text{Nb})$, the value that is determined by the theoretical/experimental work on large system of niobate compounds [4]. Niobium atoms in all these systems show negative chemical shifts and thus, the value of -578.09 ppm could not be representative for a set of hexanuclear niobium halide cluster compounds. As we analysed only two compounds (4 different niobium sites as a whole) we consider that this is not enough large set of data to extract $\sigma_{ref}(^{93}\text{Nb})$ by linear regression in analysis of correlation between calculated isotropic shieldings and measured isotropic shifts, according to the methods described in refs. [12] and [18]. Thus, we have to include more hexanuclear niobium cluster structures in future research of NMR properties of nuclei in these clusters, probably using high-field facilities and techniques described in ref. [2], to increase precision of measured δ_{11} , δ_{22} and δ_{33} parameters.

7. Conclusion

In this work we presented that all sites of hexanuclear niobium halide cluster (metal and halogen sites) are amenable to the analysis with solid-state NMR technique enriched with the PAW/GIPAW calculations. By using these methods we obtained a sensitive probe into structural/electronic properties of these cluster compounds. Chemical shifts on niobium are large and positive (2400-3000 ppm), comparable to recently analysed chemical shifts of related molybdenum cluster compounds [18]. Quadrupolar interaction parameters can be calculated to high precision if the structure has high symmetry and unambiguous hydrogen bonding scheme. Regularities between tensor properties of NMR parameters and structural features of cluster units have been observed, for example the largest principal axis of the EFG tensor (V_{zz}) is perpendicular to the X-Nb bonds, intermediate principal axis of the EFG tensor (V_{yy}) and the largest principal axis of the CS tensor (δ_{11}) are oriented in the radial direction with respect to the centre of the $[\text{Nb}_6\text{X}_{12}]^{2+}$ unit.

This work is an additional demonstration of the power of the computational approach using PAW and GIPAW methods in order to go further in the analysis of the NMR spectra.

Although computations of NMR parameters of heavy nuclei such as $^{79/81}\text{Br}$ or ^{93}Nb is less obvious than the one of lighter elements from a theoretical point of view (relativistic effects, pseudo-potentials), our results show an overall excellent agreement between experimental and computed NMR parameters. This is all the more impressive since hexanuclear niobium clusters are complex chemical systems where chemical bonding is strongly delocalized over metallic atoms and capping ligands [37, 38].

8. Acknowledgments

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Supplementary material

Table S1. DFT optimized fractional atomic coordinates in the structures of **1** and **2**.

(1) $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Br}_{12}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{HgBr}_4] \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, space group: $Fd\bar{3}$, $a = 21.0072 \text{ \AA}$			
Atom	x	y	z
Nb1	0.22406	0.12500	0.12500
Hg1	0.37500	0.37500	0.37500
Br1	0.24709	0.12543	0.24716
Br2	0.30090	0.30090	0.30090
O1	0.33146	0.12500	0.12500
H1	0.35730	0.15384	0.15229
O2	0.39171	0.20825	0.20492
H21	0.35900	0.23163	0.22923
H22	0.41687	0.18425	0.23814
(2) $[\text{Nb}_6\text{Cl}_{12}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, space group: $P\bar{1}$, $a = 8.93 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 9.195 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 9.118 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 104.37^\circ$, $\beta = 99.51^\circ$, $\gamma = 116.99^\circ$			
Atom	x	y	z
Nb1	0.218394	0.522094	0.646287
Nb2	0.064414	0.741317	0.651620
Nb3	0.151166	0.619255	0.371165
Cl1	0.258880	0.925423	0.530180
Cl2	0.079649	0.389471	0.825166
Cl3	0.116975	0.355598	0.176082
Cl4	0.333529	0.814715	0.851441
Cl5	0.437738	0.667803	0.519930
Cl6	0.170434	0.232981	0.495342
O1	0.136126	0.009751	0.836044
H101	0.037360	0.032366	0.827600
H102	0.250054	0.120437	0.845820
O3	0.444708	0.542925	0.802914
H3	0.545016	0.575770	0.762249
O4	0.309007	0.755302	0.226486
H41	0.275498	0.828883	0.183758
H42	0.400799	0.742771	0.183459
O2	0.440020	0.283935	0.882411
H21	0.486555	0.344092	1.003466
H22	0.431802	0.375361	0.842867
O5	0.809385	0.017919	0.847204
H51	0.810923	0.002702	0.950885
H52	0.710413	0.907571	0.766107

Table S2. Bond distances (Å) in DFT optimized structures of **1** and **2**.

(1) [Nb ₆ Br ₁₂ (H ₂ O) ₆][HgBr ₄]·12H ₂ O, space group: <i>Fd</i> $\bar{3}$	
Nb1-Nb1 ^{vii}	2.9431
Nb1-Br1	2.6114
Nb1-Br1 ^{viii}	2.6102
Nb1-O1	2.2560
O1-H1	1.0
Hg1-Br2	2.6961
O2-H21	0.99
O2-H22	1.01
(2) [Nb ₆ Cl ₁₂ (OH) ₂ (H ₂ O) ₄]·4H ₂ O, space group: <i>P</i> $\bar{1}$	
Nb1-Nb2	2.9061
Nb1-Nb3	2.9246
Nb1-Nb2 ^{viii}	2.9220
Nb1-Nb3 ^{viii}	2.9045
Nb2-Nb3	2.9014
Nb2-Nb3 ^{viii}	2.9110
Nb1-Cl2	2.4425
Nb1-Cl4	2.4801
Nb1-Cl5	2.4676
Nb1-Cl6	2.4699
Nb2-Cl1	2.4505
Nb2-Cl4	2.4538
Nb2-Cl3 ^{viii}	2.4722
Nb2-Cl6 ^{viii}	2.4348
Nb3-Cl1	2.4511
Nb3-Cl3	2.4785
Nb3-Cl5	2.4706
Nb3-Cl2 ^{viii}	2.4533
Nb1-O3	2.1725
Nb2-O1 ^{ix}	2.3408
Nb3-O4	2.2638

Symmetry codes: (vii) *z*, *x*, *y*; (viii) $-x$, $1-y$, $1-z$; (ix) $x, 1+y, z$

Table S3. Calculated magnetic shielding (σ^{sym}) and electric field gradient (EFG) parameters

(1) [Nb ₆ Br ₁₂ (H ₂ O) ₆][HgBr ₄]·12H ₂ O								
Nucleus	σ_{11} (ppm)	σ_{22} (ppm)	σ_{33} (ppm)	C_Q (MHz)	η_Q	α (°) ^a	β (°) ^a	γ (°) ^a
⁹³ Nb1	-3231.5(2)	-3132.5(2)	-2534.72(3)	81.899(2)	0.0197(3)	0	0	28
²⁰¹ Hg1	9436.70(4)	9436.70(4)	9436.70(4)	0	0	0	0	0
⁸¹ Br1	1250.72(6)	1321.14(8)	1475.88(9)	-124.8916(8)	0.95802(4)	0	89	76
⁸¹ Br2	2241.67(7)	2241.67(7)	2778.18(9)	182.508(5)	0	0	0	0
¹⁷ O1	185.773(9)	276.94(1)	410.7(1)	9.239(9)	0.4929(6)	90	90	90
² H1	12.417(4)	12.732(5)	45.578(4)	0.2173(1)	0.1551(1)	4	18	164
¹⁷ O2	221.92(2)	232.21(3)	254.18(5)	7.074(7)	0.893(1)	84	87	155
² H21	16.221(8)	18.226(9)	44.129(4)	0.25677(5)	0.0894(1)	71	5	16
² H22	8.104(7)	12.738(7)	42.795(4)	0.18659(7)	0.1316(3)	27	4	64
(2) [Nb ₆ Cl ₁₂ (OH) ₂ (H ₂ O) ₄]·4H ₂ O								
Nucleus	σ_{11} (ppm)	σ_{22} (ppm)	σ_{33} (ppm)	C_Q (MHz)	η_Q	α (°) ^a	β (°) ^a	γ (°) ^a
⁹³ Nb1	-2737.2	-2657.5	-2187.6	116.492	0.116	75	3	115
⁹³ Nb2	-3038.7	-2885.8	-2202.8	56.060	0.2352	75	3	72
⁹³ Nb3	-2858.8	-2833.1	-2148.2	77.051	0.0203	87	6	177
³⁵ Cl1	253.44	370.97	414.33	17.1753	0.6064	13	46	92
³⁵ Cl2	300.77	371.04	401.86	16.0024	0.7266	33	27	61
³⁵ Cl3	377.82	480.03	499.20	15.5297	0.777	14	22	66
³⁵ Cl4	345.37	436.04	455.67	15.4477	0.7914	3	14	83
³⁵ Cl5	356.48	462.99	474.47	15.6004	0.6234	15	87	84
³⁵ Cl6	288.78	393.56	429.09	15.9055	0.6504	31	11	75
¹⁷ O1	189.78	284.14	368.98	6.9545	0.8127	75	88	121
² H101	15.255	19.585	43.528	0.2381	0.0884	0	18	143
² H102	6.738	8.580	44.391	0.1401	0.1391	0	10	123
¹⁷ O3	72.662	287.33	298.37	-7.0973	0.5368	3	39	0
² H3	20.988	27.802	40.960	0.2921	0.0368	0	24	176
¹⁷ O4	190.732	276.278	389.020	9.5230	0.4935	88	90	94
² H41	16.083	16.646	45.497	0.2380	0.1372	4	18	171
² H42	12.254	12.892	43.742	0.1928	0.1783	6	12	74
¹⁷ O2	224.390	233.727	247.083	5.6208	0.9551	69	67	155
² H21	11.494	13.732	40.454	0.1692	0.1007	44	7	39
² H22	10.381	12.346	41.666	0.1637	0.0972	48	8	41
¹⁷ O5	249.212	252.075	284.810	8.3601	0.8759	90	85	100
² H51	17.285	19.675	41.264	0.2418	0.1144	81	5	51
² H52	21.582	24.086	41.267	0.2815	0.0976	2	9	88

^a Euler angles are defined as follows: the α angle describe rotation of CS tensor around the σ_{33} eigenvector, β angle describe rotation of CS tensor about new direction of σ_{22} eigenvector and γ angle describe rotation of CS tensor about final direction of σ_{33} eigenvector. All rotations are counter clockwise, eigenvectors of EFG tensor are not moving and the initial orientation is the one where eigenvectors of σ_{11} , σ_{22} and σ_{33} coincide with eigenvectors of V_{xx} , V_{yy} and V_{zz} , respectively.